THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

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THE TRIBUNE.

Report of the Postmaster General. Post Office O spartment. December 3d, 1842. S To the President of the United States:

Sin: In presenting to your consideration a report of the condition and operations of the Post June, 1842, it affords me pleasure to say, its condition has been improved, and the service has been attended with more than ordinary success, whether considered in reference to the management of its | the last year derivable from postage and fines. financial concerns, or the regularity and extent of its operations.

A public service, which requires the agency of 13,733 postmasters and their clerks, 2,343 contractors and their agents; covering, during the year, 34,335,991 miles of transportation, and extending almost to the door of every citizen, must encounter difficulties, and be subjected to occasional irregularities, not only from the neglect of some of its numerous agents, but from physical causes, not in the power of this Department to

When the vast machinery of the General Post Office, the minuteness of its details, and the charis transported, are contemplated, there should be more of astonishment at the general regularity of the service than of surprise and discontent at occasional failures. Absolute certainty and unbroken regularity in the arrival and departure of the mails, at all times, cannot, and ought not to be, expected. And it is with pleasure I bear testi mony, on this occasion, to the general zeal and fidelity of those employed in this branch of the public service.

The whole amount of mail transportation for the year ending June 30th, 1841, was 34,996,525 miles, at a contract cost of \$3,159,375. The whole amount of transportation for the year ending June 30th, 1842, was \$34,835,991 miles, at a centract cost of \$3,087,796.

The amount of expenditure of the Department, for the year ending June, 1842, was estimated, in my report of December last, at \$4,490,000. The revenue to be derived from postage, &c. in the same report, was estimated at \$4,380,000. The amount estimated for the expenditure did not inciude the sums due by the Department prior to the 31st March, 1841. Thus exhibiting a probable liability of \$110,000, beyond its estimated current receipts of that year.

To bring the expenditure within the income of the Department was a duty demanded at my hands by a regard for the observance of the principle upon which I desire to conduct the administration of the General Post office, viz: that, while the Department should not be regarded as a source of revenue to the Government, it must not become anannual charge upon the public treasury.

To effect this object, great labor and minute at-

tention have been bestowed by all concerned. A revision of post-roads and post offices, necessary to a reduction of unprofitable routes, and the discontinuance of approductive and useless post offices, and the substitution of others at more important points, better suited to the public wants; the institution of a system for the preservation and safety of the public property, and the reduction of useless expenditures, was a task requiring no ordinary portion of labor and time, and its performance could not fail often to subject the head of the Department to ceasure and criticism from those who did not feel the necessity of the measures adopted. The effect has been salutary to the public service, as well in reference to its income as to its usefulness and cost. I refer you to the reports of the First and Third Assistant Postmasters General, which will give more in detail the effect which has been produced by the measures adopted.

Useless and unproductive routes have been discontinued; whilst others, mere convenient, less expensive and more productive have been substituted. In many instances, where the nature and size of the mail did not demand the higher grade of service the less expensive modes of transportation have been employed. This may be more satisfactorily illustrated by a reference to the ser- tion of the laws of the land-laws which provice in the Northwestern and Southwestern Dis- hibit the offence, but do not punish it by adequate tricts, comprising the States of Michigan, Indiana, sanctions. Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, and the Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, prior to the ued prosperity of the Department. The origi-1st July, 1842, and the service under the recent | nal grant of this privilege was designed the betlettings. The whole number of miles of mail ter to enable the public officer to discharge his ofservice in these districts annually was 11,005,865, costing annually the sum of \$1,102,045 prior to the 1st July last. The recent contracts require the transportation of the mail, in each year, 11,424,128 miles at a cost of \$957,768-thus giving, in fact, 418,263 miles more of service for \$144 277 less their franks to others, the burthen and loss to the expense. And I do not hazard much when I as- Department would not be so great, and there sert that this saving has been made while the service itself has been, in the aggregate, greatly

The heretofore heavy expenditure of mail bags and locks has been greatly reduced. Entertaining the opinion that by a proper system of preservation, and a just responsibility imposed upon public agents, the number of mail bags on hand was equal to the wants of the service, and would be sufficient to meet its demands for several years, I have, in frequent violation of its provisions. effect, ordered their manufacture to cease.

By the report of the Third Assistant, it will be seen that the expenditure for mail-bags was, in the same penalty upon him who uses the frank of anoyear 1837 \$56,702 28 ther, as is imposed upon the person who abuses In 1840......35,337 23

the amount expended was but \$13,566 50.

From 1st April, 1842, to 1st October, 1842six months-\$7,640 59. A large proportion of which was the mail bags manufactured prior to and fifty thousand dollars would be the amount

less or negligent, to appoint others in their places. can apply the proper corrective. It is wrong to The good effects of this rule are strictly illustra- burthen the business and friendly correspondence ted, not only in the items of expenditure just enu- of the community with this heavy charge. merated, but they are manifested throughout the | The public voice has called for a reduction of results of the entire year's service.

It will be seen, by reference to my report of December last, that the amount received from postage on letters and newspapers, and fines, for the year commencing 1st July, 1840, and ending 30th June, 1841, was stated to be \$4,379,317 78.

the year ending 30th June, 1842, is \$4,546,246 of the franking privilege, and a farther protection the Department, of \$166,928 35, over the revenue ment, I have no doubt a considerable reduction in of the preceding year.

crease of mail matter, I am persuaded, but has portions of the country which are now, in a great arisen from a more systematic and vigilant execu- measure, destitute of proper mail accommodation of the law.

The gross expenditures of the Department for the year, ending 30th June, 1842, so far as they railroad companies, would relieve the Department have been audited and paid, are \$4,627,716 62exceeding the amount derived from postage, during

the same year, \$81,470 49.

OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET. BY CREELEY & McELRATH

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 10, 1842. VOL. H. NO. 209.

the 9th September, 1841, there was appropriated, to you, that Congress should then legislate upon "to enable the Post Office Department to meet this subject. Nothing has occurred since to cause its engagements and pay its debts," the sum of me to doubt the correctness of the opinions then expressed. On the contrary, subsequent develop-\$482.657.

Of this sum, there has been expended, during the last fiscal year, the sum of \$392,664 51, in upon your consideration. satisfaction of demands against the Department. prior to the month of April, 1841. The report of the arrival and departure of the mails, regularity the Chief Clerk upon this subject, No. 1, will exhibit more in detail the application of this fund.

tion on 30th June, 1842, \$81,992 49, to meet such do yield it, make it a ground to increase their de-Office Department, for the year preceding the 30th other demands as may be established to be due mands upon the Department for transporting the prior to 31st March, 1841.

This sum of \$392,664 51 constitutes no part of the \$4,546,245 13, given above as the revenue for does, however, constitute part of the \$3,627,746 on railroads, requiring it to take the lowest bid. 62, the gross expenditures for that year, and, if when there will be but one bid for the same route? deducted, will show the gross expenditure, for or- Each letting has therefore been, and will hereafter dinary current service, to be \$4,235,052 11. This would present an apparent belance, for an

excess of revenue, over expenditure of \$311,19402. As it is highly probable that there are yet payment, and claims which were due prior to that will be charged in the expenditures for the curacter of the majority of the roads over which the mail | this \$311,194 is a surplus on hand, but it is a fact from which I am authorized to state that the inrent expenditures during the year ending in June, 1842; and it induces me to hope that, unless the burdens of the service shall be too greatly augmented by the additional rates created by the act of the last session of Congress, the Department will, in future, be enabled to sustain itself. I cannot anticipate, however, any great extension of the service, beyond its present limits and amount, unless Congress shall, in some mode, relieve the Department from the heavy annual de-

> against the inroads upon it by private expresses and rival mail establishments. It affords me great satisfaction to report to your Excellency, that every legal demand by the contractors, properly vouched, upon the Department, for services rendered since I have had the honor of superintending its operations, has been

mands made upon its income by railroad trans-

portation, and protect it by appropriate legislation

promptly paid. Justice to contractors requires that, as soon as they have performed the service, they should be paid. To enable the Department to do this, punctuality on the part of postmasters in the payment of the balances due from them at the end of each quarter, is all important.

In every instance where there has been a failure on the part of such postmasters to meet the drafts of the General Post Office, I have felt it a duty not to be omitted to relieve such from the burden of official duty. The knowledge of the existence of this rule has basished defalcation from the Department.

It is a fact worthy of notice, that although the aggregate amount received from postage during the past year has been greater by the sum stated, the receipts at the large offices, for 1842, have been less than in 1341. The aggregate increase has been at the medium and smaller offices.

This is accounted for by the fact that the means of intercommunication between the great commercial points have been such as to invite constant and increasing infractions and violations of he laws of Congress regulating the General Pos Office.

I took occasion to invite your attention to this subject in my report of last year, under the hope that some legislation, in aid of the present laws. would take place, to enable the Department more effectually to protect itself.

It is made the exclusive duty of the General Government to establish post offices and post roads. The State Governments have no right to interfere with the subject; neither has any individual, or company of individuals such a right.

Upon most of the railroads in the United States over which the mail is transported at an immense expense, there are to be found individuals engaged in the transportation of mail matter, in viola-

A modification of the laws regulating the franking privilege is essential to the continficial duties without burden upon his private means. It is now generally esteemed more as a private and individual right, than an official privilege. If persons entitled to this privilege were content to enjoy it themselves, without lending would be less cause of just complaint by the public.

Although the act of 1825 expressly declares that 'if any person shall frank any letter or letters other than those written by himself, or by his order, on the business of his office, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of ten dollars, and it shall be the especial duty of postmasters to prosecute for said offence;" the penalty declared by this law has not been sufficient to prevent the too

If Congress shall deem it inexpedient to limit, or further restrain, this right, an imposition of the

The whole number of free letters sent through From 1st April, 1841, up to 1st April, 1842, the post office annually, so far as the returns of postmasters exhibit, is about three millions.

Assuming fifteen cents as the average rate of each letter, if charged with postage, four hundred system of mail service and rates of postage could received. Thus it will be seen that scarcely one-It is important, in every branch of the public | ninth of all the matter which passes through the service, to impress upon those in its employment mail, passes free of postage. The loss to the Dethe necessity of taking care of, and preserving the partment does not stop here. Two cents are paid public property. This is best done by the adop- to postmasters on each of these letters, constituttion of an appropriate system and holding to a ing an annual charge upon the revenue of \$60, just responsibility those charged with administra- 000. An evil of this magnitude, I trust, will not tive duties; and, when they prove themselves faith- fail to arrest the attention of Congress, who alone

the rates of postage upon letters; and while I have felt its force and and am constrained to ac- for an interchange of mail service by the agency knowledge its justice, I have heretofere been de- of packet and steamships of the two countries. terred from making any specific recommendation upon this subject, lest, by a rudden reduction, the to your attention by the Minister of France during only source of income might fail to meet the de-The amount arising from the same sources for mands of the service. With a proper regulation you to Congress as one worthy of their considera-Thus showing an increase of the revenue of against the violations of the laws of the Departpostage might be safely made, and the benefits and This increase has not been the result of an in- advantages of the Department extended to many measure, destitute of proper mail accommodations. More especially could this be done, if Congress, by some permanent arrangement with the railroad companies, would relieve the Department from the immense and constantly increasing amount annually paid the ose companies for transporting the public mail.

the public mail. It will be remembered that by the act approved | I ventured to recommend in my former report | companying documents are submitted under the be-

and despatch cannot be expected. This is a right which the railroad companies, in their periodical There remained unexpended of this appropria- contracts, will not yield willingly; and, when they mail. For the service of railroad transportation there never can be competition. Why, then, subject the Department to the useless ceremony of It advertising periodically for bids to carry the mail be, but an invitation to the companies to increase the prices previously paid.

It is in vain to disguise the fact that the United States are compelled to employ these roads as carclaims unsatisfied, not having been presented for riers of the mail. Justice and policy alike require of the Government to send the mail by the most time, and which, if presented, would have been expeditious means of conveyance, and it cannot audited and paid within the year, and which have employ any of its own creation equal to the railbeen paid since 30th June, 1842, and consequently roads. As a Government, it cannot, by legislation, control those companies which have their corporate rent year, it is not intended to convey the idea that existenceby State enactments. The United States must therefore purchase the right, and the question presented is whether it is best to purchase come of the Department has been equal to its cur- this right every four years, or for the period of the charter of the road.

It is more a question of ability at this time, on the part of the Government, than policy, in my humble petition.

The plan which I proposed was that Congress should authorise the Department to purchase this right; enter into the stipulations of contract with the companies, and report those contracts, as made from time to time, to Congress, to be binding only when ratified by Congress. Nothing dangerous can arise from thus treating with the companies .-No enlargement of Executive power is asked. On the contrary, it is proposed to subject Executive power directly to the controlling influence of Congress. As the law now stands, the Department has the power to contract with these companies for four years, with a nominal limitation as to the amount to be paid them per mile. Surely no danger can arise to public liberty or legislative authority, by authorising the Department to make a provisional permanent contract, subject to the ap proval of both Houses of Congress.

The great question involved is, whether Con gress should make these contracts, and pay the consideration out of the resources of the Government, or whether the Department shall levy the amount by continuing the present rates of postage upon letters, and in all time to come, devote so large a portion thereof to the payment for railroad transportation, as to deny even the hope to the more distant and less favored portions of our country of any increased mail facilities? The cost of railroad transportation for the last year stands at \$432,568. The whole length of mail road in the United States is 149,732 miles, costing \$3, 037,796. Of this length of mail road, only 3,091 miles is railroad transportation, at a cost of \$432, 568. Only one forty-eighth part of the whole number of miles costing one-seventh part of the

I repeat the inquiry made on a former occasion. Is it just that the whole burden of the public correspondence, now nearly equal to half a million of ars annually, should be sustained by a tax upon the business and friendly correspondence of the community? If the Government exacts from the citizen no more than the cost and expense of transporting his letters, he has no right to complain but when an additional sum is wanted to defray the expenses of transporting the correspondence of the Government and its officers, that sum, like the tax for every other public service, should be drawn from the common resources of the country.

It is proposed that, in lieu of an annual drain from the Treasury to pay the postage upon the public correspondence, the United States now secure and pay for the perpetual right to transport the mails over railroads. Can this right be now secured upon fair and equitable terms? is a question worthy to be tested by fair experiment. I am of opinion it can be secured upon most, if not all of the important roads, upon reasonable terms, and

and with ample guarantees. It is no part of the business of this Department to speak of the effects which such contracts with the railroad companies would produce upon public credit, both at home and abroad. The effects, whatever they may be for good, are not incidental to the great object to be attained in reference to the mail service of the United States.

Entertaining these opinions upon this subject, I pray you to allow me most respectfully to press them upon your consideration.

Public opinion seemed so strong in favor of a re duction of postage upon letters, that it could be regarded in no other light than a demand upon those having the power over this subject. I have felt its influence but have been unwilling to act unadvisedly in any recommendation I might make upon the subject. It will be remembered that England recently reduced her rates of postage. The effect upon the revenue, and upon the amount of mail matter, I was anxious to know. For this, and other objects connected with the operations of this Department, I availed myself of the services of General Green in November last, who was about to visit England and France upon private business, and instructed him to make certain investigations and inquiries. The result of his investigations may be seen by a reference to his report to me, a copy of which accompanies this.

The dissimilarity in the government of the two countries, as well as the difference in the extent of territory, induce me to doubt whether the same

be safely adopted in the United States. One fact, however, is clearly developed by the report of General Green, that, since the reduction of postage in England, the number of letters mailed has greatly increased. I forbear to trouble you with any particular suggestions upon this subject, because it has been a duty devolved upon me by a resolution of the Senate, to make to that body a specific report upon an alteration of the rates of postage, which I purpose to do at as early a day as practicable.

It will be seen, by reference to a part of the re port of Mr. Green, that the French Government is anxious to make a treaty with the United States

You will remember that this subject was brought the last session of Congress. It was submitted by tion, and requiring specific legislation, if, in the prove advantageous to the United States. The Committee on Foreign Relations made a report favorable to the measure, and the House of Representatives adopted the following resolution:

"That the President of the United States be requested to

That portion of Mr. Green's report, and the ac-

lief that it may be serviceable to place before Congress the outlines of a plan contemplated by the French Government.

In the month of August last, I caused to be es ments have strengthened the views then obtruded tablished and put into operation a City Despatch Post for the City of New-York, confined to the de-Without the right in the Department to control livery, through the Post Office of that city, of the correspondence within its limits. I am gratified to know that its operations have proved highly satisfactory to the community, giving to the citizens a prompt and cheap medium of communication the income of which will not only maintain the expenecs of the establishment, but, in the course of time, promises a considerable addition to the revenue of the Department. The report of the Postmaster of New-York upon this subject is submitted, in order that its details may be more generally known; and, when understood, I have little doubt that the other large cities of the Union will call for a similar establishment. Its usefulness has been fully tested in New-York, by the saving of a heavy daily

> nity in their city correspondence. The amount of expenditure for the current fiscal ear, for the service of this Department, may be stated by way of estimate, in round numbers, at

expense of money and time to the business commu-

This estimate does not include the probable expense of the new routes established by Congress at

emptorily ordered by Congress.

There are other matters more of detail, requiring. in my judgement, the legislation of Congress, which I forbear to obtrude upon your attention, but will seek the opportunity to submit to the Committees to whom the affairs of this Department may be

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your Exceptive obedient servant.

C. A. WICKLIFFE. ency's obedient servant,

GUN WANTED—A good shot Gun, or some other article of property, in exchange for a German Flute, new and of superior tone and quality, which the owner cannot use on account of ill health. Address W. P. N Tribune office.

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BOARD.—A gentleman and his wife and good board at 77 Murray-street. A few day boarders can also be accommodated.

small parlor room; also one or two single gentlemen or a POARDING .- A gentleman and his wife or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board at No. 110 Eldridge-street. The location is pleasant, and there are no children.

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Every description of Brass or Iron Screws will be made to order at short notice. For sale by the manufacturers' agents.

MITCHELL & WITHERELL, 94 John-st.

N. B. Wilson's Screws, Ames' Shovels and Spades, Britannia Ware, together with a general assortment of Domestic Hardware, for sale as above.

TADIA RUBBER SHOES at 53 Maiden lane, N. York.-HUTCHINSON & RUNYON have en lane, N. York.—HUTCHINSON & ROUTON have opened a store at the above place for the sale of India Rubber Shoes, Cloth, &c., from their well known Manufactory at New Brunswick, N. J., at wholesale and retail, to which the attention of the public and trade is particularly invited, and where may be found.

Gents' India Rubber Over-Shoes
Ladies' do do both of cloth and sheet Rubber.

do do do do Grecians bound do do do do Grecians Tur trimmed Also, India Rubber Cloth for Carriage Tops, &c. Call and see for yourselves and don't forget the number-53 Maiden Lane. n22 1m*

DEMITANCES TO IRELAND, &c. &c.—The subscriber continues to transmit money, in sums large or small, to persons residing in any part of Ire-land, in the same manner as he, and his predecessor in business, have done for the last thirty years, and more; also, to any part of England or Scotland.

Money remitted by letter, root and any part of England or Scotland.

Money remitted by letter, post paid, to the subscriber, or personally depesited with him, with the name of the person or persons in Ireland, England or Scotland, to whom it is to be sent, and nearest post-town, will be immediately transmitted and paid accordingly, and a receipt to that effect given or forwarded to the sender.

n12 Im* GEORGE McBRIDE, Jr. 82 Cedar st.

OROTON WATER-Messrs. Whitsey & Jenkins, Plumbers, No. 3 John-street, would most espectfully inform the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line of business in a durable and workmaniske manner. Their work is warranted to give entire satisfaction, and their pipes are so laid as not to fireze in water. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine their materials. The Groton Water inroduced without taking up the side-walks. The following Certificate, with others, can be seen

Mr. FRANCIS J. WHITSEY having been employed at the Girard College, in the capacity of Plumber, it affords me pleasure to say that from the opportunity I there had to judge of his merits in the line of his business, I dossider him worthy the confidence of the public.
THOS U. WALTER, Architect Girard College.
130 tf Philadelphia, Feb. 8, 1842.

Croton Water.

TO ENGINEERS, Manufacturers and others.—Welded wrought Iron Tubes, for Steam, Water, Gas, &c. from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$3\$ inches diameter and in lengths from 4 inches to \$12\$ feet, capable of sustaining an internal pressure of from \$1,000 to \$10,000 lbs per square inch-together with fittings of every description, such as \$2\$ bows, \$T's, Reducing Sockets, Cocks, &c., to which the Tubes are joined by Screws, and by means of which they may be put together with the greatest facility by any or dinary workman. The great strength and durability of these tubes as compared with Copper or other material and their economy renser them superior to all others for any of the purposes above mentioned. For sale by 1923 tf WALWORTH & NASON, 36 Ann-st. FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

WHOLE NO. 521

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE

STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY: SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE CUTA NEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, OR PUSTULES ON THE FACE, ELOTCHES, BILES, CHRONIC SORE EYES, RING WORM OR TETTER, SCALD HEAD, ENLARGEMENT OF THE

BONES AND JOINTS, STUBBORN ULCERS, SYFH-ILITIC SYMPTOMS, SCIATICA OR LUMBA-60, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascitics, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in lite. Also, Chronic Coastitional Disorders will be assistant the thickness of the control of

WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF SANDS'S SARSAFA RILLA IN NORWICH
Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has
nog resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all

MESSES, A. B. Sands & Co., Sigs: Most gratefully do embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great refield lootained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted. as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

yet accurately state it.

Nincteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Eryspeias eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an entargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ofcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body. There was kierally for me no rest, by day or by meht. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through pense of the new routes established by Congress at the last session, none of which have yet been put in operation. The probable costs of these routes per year will be \$130,000, making the whole estimated expense of \$4,520,000.

Any estimate of the income from postage during the present year, must of course be altogether conjectural, founded upon the amounts received for the year ending in June, 1842.

The amount received the quarter ending 30th September last, is less than the amount of the corresponding quarter of 1341; and I therefore conclude the income of the Department for the current year will fall considerably short of that for the year ending 30th June. It is, however, my intensition to put these routes in operation by the time specified in the act. And as there is no discretion vested in the Department by the act. if I find its means will not be otherwise equal to the additional expense, it will become my unpleasant dury to curtail the expense upon routes aiready in extence equal to the new ones persemptorily ordered by Congress.

There are other matters more of detail, requiring.

Thus much of the private of the provide continued active, and the business that it was almost eaturely deprived or steep. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many playsicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough, and a steady and active pain in my side-a drops the cought of the part of the current year will fall considerably short of that for the year ending 30th June. It is, however, my intensition to put these routes in operation by the time specified in the act. And as there is no discretion vested in the Department by the act. if I find its means will not be otherwise equal to the additional expense, it will become my unpleasant dury to curtail the expense upon routes aiready in existence equal to the costs of the new ones persemptorily ordered by Congress.

There are other matters more of detail, requiring.

There are other matters more of detail, requiring.

ormer measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousans thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Providence that directed me to your aid, make you the happy and honored instruments of blessing others, as diseased and despairing as your much relieved and very grateful friend.

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

neved and very grateful friend.

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.

New London, Go. ss, Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath to the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me. RUFUS W. MATHEWSON, Being personally acquainted with Mrs. Philips, I certify that the above asserted facts are substantially true.

WM. H. RIGHABDS,

Minister of the Gospel at Norwich, Conn.

IT Another proof of the superior value and efficiency of this preparation.

this preparation. New-York, Oct. 19, 1842. MESSES. SANDS—GENTLEMEN: If you alone were concerned in the present statement, the great inducement for making it would be removed; for of course no testiment can strengthen your own convictions in relation to the variand efficiency of your Sarsaparilla, which has already proved such a blessing to the many hundreds who have used it. But I have looked upon the world encircing its arms thousands bowed down with sufferings similar to my own, who would gladly hasten to the same source that restored my health, if they were persuaded they would meet with the same happy results. Therefore, gentlemen, it is that those thousands may be convinced, and profit by their conviction as I have done, that induces me to state for the world a period of suffering such as few have fore the world a period of suffering such as few have known, and the permanent relief I received from your Sarsaparilla. But how shall I begin, or how describe those exeruciating agonies that seized upon my frame? Early in the month of June, 1840, I was first attacked with rheuding land to be a large to be a large to the same of matism, caused, I have reason to believe, by a severe

contracted while nursing one of my children, who was then very ill.

My suffering soon became intense, everywhere I seemed to walk and for be accommodated with good board, at a cheap rate, at 35 Elm st., by furnishing their own room, a handsome small parlor room; also one or two sin le mandsome in a sitting posture, that being less agonizing than any othin a sitting posture, that being less agonizing than any other. My whole body was so sore and racked with pain that the slightest louch caused inexpressible distress. For a period of many months I did not sleep but two nights, and the only rest I outsined was during the day, when nature keonly rest I obtained was during the day, when matter ac-came exhausted and I fell into a sumber, from which I was soon awakened by the beating and throbbing paid. My limbs were swollen and my shoulders drawn out of place, and altog-ther I was rendered entirely helpicas. I obtained the best medical advice, but without receiving any perma-nent relief. The rheumalism being combined with a swell-ing and painful affection of the joints, rendered itstill werse. Tumors formed under the skin, round my head, which caused burning and lanciating pains similar to scrofula

the glands.

My groans at night caused the watchman to stop in the street as he passed by; and when many of my friends re-siding in Poughkeepsie last visited me, they bid me fare-well, as they then thought for ever; and once the family aswell, as they then thought for ever; and once the family assembled in the room to watch the last spark of life go out. But the flame of life again glared up within me; and soon after this I heard of your Sarsaparilla, and determined to try it; and behold the result. After taking one bottle the pam left me, and I was able to walk and sleep. I could scarcely realize the transition—so sudden, so complete. After using four or five bottles, I was entirely cured. And are you alone, gentlemen, concerned to know it? I think not; and this language is too mild for the occasion. For I know that the medicine that possesses the power to care me is capable of conferring the same blessing upon thousands of others suffering—perhaps dying; therefore, these are all concerned to know that they can be cured. In fact, all are concerned in the discovery of anything that tends to proconcerned to know that they can be the In the concerned in the discovery of any thing that tends to promote the happiness of the human race; for we are social beings, and cannot suffer alone. Persons may doubt this statement if they will, and go on and suffer and die, I have discharged a duty which I felt incumbent upon me in making it known for the benefit of those who choose to believe it. And when I look into the past—upon those rollitry days. it. And when I look into the past—upon those to beneve it. And when I look into the past—upon those to beneve and sleepless nights—I thank God that I am as I am. And I thank you, gentlemen, that you have made science minister into our infirmities; and I, for one, will proclaim the form ANN BROWN, 479 Houston-street.

ANN BROWN, 479 Houston-street.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail; and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & CO., Druggists and Chemists,
Grante Buildings, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers,
street. New-York. Sold also by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists, Nes. 79 and 100 Fulton-street; David Sands & Co., No.
77 East Broadway, corner of Market-street. Price \$1-6
buttles for \$5. bottles for \$5.

NOTICE.—Whereas, A. A. Samanos, of 34 Broadway, New-York, is making an improper use of Messrs. Mcrison & Co.'s appointment for the sale of their Medicines. This is, therefore, to inform the public that Mr. Samanos is not authorized to sell 'MORISON'S PILLS' in New-York, and that Messrs. Morrisons' only Agents in New-York are Messrs. FIRTH & HALL, of No. I Franklin sonare, from whom alone the Medicines can be had genlin square, from whom alone the Medicines can be had gen-nine. (Signed) MORISON & CO. Dated British Goilege of Health, New Road, Lendon, June 16th, 1842. June 16th, 1842

June 16th, 1242

TRUSSES.—Notice to Ruptured Persons.—Persons afflicted with ruptures may rely upon the best instrumental aid the world affords, on application at the office, No. 4 Vescy-street, or to either of the agents in the principal towns in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of Hull's trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Hull is writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, without his signature.

Many persons have undertaken to vend imitations of Hull's celebrated trusses, and thousands are imposed upon in consequence. These imitations cannot be relied upon; they are made by unskilful mechanics, and are no better than the ordinary trusses. Rooms have been fitted up at No. 4 Vesey-street, excita

sively for ladies, having a separate entrance from the business department, where a female is in constant attendance to wait upon female patients.

\$21.11 OIL, OIL-Light, Light.-Families who want good Oil would do well to call on the subscriber, as he can supply them with a first rate article, warranted to burn all night without crusting or smoking, at only 30 cents per gallon. No need to be complaining of poor oil, as this oil is warranted, or money refunded, as Good three gallon Can only 4 shillings, five gallon 6. Oil sent to any part of the City tree of expense.

sent to any part of the City free of expense.

J. N. LUCKEY, Wholesale Dealer in Oils, Candles, &c. n23 1m 76 Front-st. cor. of Old Slip. WILLIAM BROWN'S Cheap Cash
Store, 125 Chatham, opposite Roosevelt-street.—
Cassimere. Silk and Fur Hats; Otter, Seal, Nutria, Cloth and Silk Veivet Caps. Several new patterns, richly trimmed and neatly finished. A large assortment of fancy Furs, Lynx Trimming, splendid Lynx Muffs, and the real Swansdown Trimming, all of which will be sold, wholesale or retail, very low.

COAL The model of the coal and the real swansdown Trimming.

IVERPOOL COAL.-The under-IVERPOOL COAL.—The undersigned is now discharging a very fine cargo of Liverpool Coal that burns free, bright and clean, at the low price
of \$3, delivered free of cartage at any part of the city. A
few chaldrons yet unsold. Those wanting the article had
better send in their orders without delay, at the Yard No.
73 Thompson street, near Spring, or at the office No. 118 Nassau street
P. S.—It will be delivered at Brooklyn at the same price
the farrage added. JOSEPH P. SIMPSON. ol2 if

TIRE INSURANCE .- The Mutual Insurance Company of the City of New York, incorporated 1786—Capital, \$300,000—continue the business of insurance against sets of damage by fire at the reduced rates of premium. Office, No. 52 Wall street.

A. B., McDonald, Secretary.

INSURANCE against Fire at Reduced

PANT.—This long established and well known institution. having been in active operation upwards of thirty years, continues to insure every description of property against less or damage by fire, at the lowest rates, at its a gency, 55 wall street. JOHN NEILSON, Jr. Accord. old Sm.

ATTNA Fire Instrance Company of N. Y.—Onice No. 57 Wait-st.—Insure against loss or damage by fire on dwelling houses, stores groots furnitare, vessets and their cargoes in port, and property generally on as favorable terms as any other office.

Charles Town, C. S. Woodhall, John T. Stagg, George Foncerpy, E. B. Chryton, Readly Pentz. P. Louis Foulke. Geo. Colonte.

John Allas,
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Russell Stebbins,
Chester Clark,
L. M. Hoffman,
M. L. M. F. Pentz,
M. M. Millewright,
M. M. Bockwei
Wm. A. F. Pentz,
G. W. Colt. R. Pegg,
A. W. Hapeden,
Theop's Asthony,
Daniel L. Gray,
GHARLES TOWN, President
GHARLES TOWN, President S. D. Saillin,

HENRY LOTT, Secretary.

a25 if Richard P. Dunn, Supreyor.

Office of the Howard Laurence Co. 1 New-York, 5th December, 1842. A T the Annual Election for Directors of said Company, held this day, the following named rentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Rensselaer Havens, William W. Todd,

Cornelius W. Lawrence,
Najah Taylor,
J. Philips Phoent,
Fasning C. Tucker,
John Morrison,
David Lee,
John David Wolfe,
Calad O. Haiser,
Calad O. Haiser,
Cornel O. Haiser,
Cor

Caled O. Halsted, Ferdinand Suydam, Henry G. Thompon.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board RENSSELAER HAVENS, Esq. was unarrangedly respected President, of P. LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary. PEACH ORCHARD Broken Coal. Also Lehigh, Livery-of, Newessile, Sydney and Vir-ginia Coal, always on hand, and for sale at the lowest mer-ket prices, by WARD & HROWNE.

ket prices, by WARD & DAY OF Leight BRANDE'S ENCYCLUPÆDIA.—A
Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art, comprising the History, Description, and Scientific Principles of every branch of human knowledge, with the derivation and

definition of all the terms in general use. I hustrated by engravings on wood. General Ed. or W. T. Brande, F. R. S. L. and E. Assisted by Jaseph Carrie, Eq. This splendid work, one of the last and chrapest ever offered to the American nubble, may be based.

SAN PON & MILES, 205 Broadway.

Persons subscribing to this work with be served on the lat and 15th of each month until completed. d8

TYHREE DOLLAR HATS. - Just fig-I ished, the most splenari acticle over offered to the public. Elegant Moleskia Hars at the low price of \$3 - Also an article at \$2.50, equal positions and these sold by others at \$5. Since purpose \$3.50, and those sold by others at \$5. Since purpose \$3.50, and \$1 ms. BROWN, Procted Flatter, 146 Canalest

UNION DOOR SPRINGS—These are the best Springs ever offered to the public, and their periority is fully altested by all who have used them. Persons wishing the article, can procure and have them adjusted by leaving an order at \$1 John st. d2 tf

HARD-WARE PAPER—600 reams,
different sizes, 36 by 40 to 21 by 27; olso—50 reams,
Envelope—150 gross Bounet Boards, for sale at manufacturers' prices, by GAUNT' & DERUICKSON,
n13 159 Stuthestoret CHEAPEST, best and most fashionable in New-York. Hats, Caps, Muffs, fancy Furs, Fur Trimming, old Furs attended to, 21 m30 lm* MONARQUES, 224 Bowery.

ZEBRING'S COUGH SYRUP, sold at EBRING'S C. UGH SYKUF, sold at 476½ Broadway.—This plea and preparation is a never failing remeely for Coughs, Colds, Whoe ping Cough, Asthma, and all other similar affections of the lungs and throat. It has been tried in innumerable instances, and has always produced the same happy result. It is agreeable to the taste, and is taken with pleasare; and children in particular will be found so to take it, that there never need he any trouble in administering it to them. This is an important consideration in preparing a medicine, and is of itself a consideration in preparing a medicine, and is of

great recommendation

Please Notice this—So will assured, from experience, is
the proprietor of this Medicine of its efficacy in all cases of
common Coughs, however severy or of long standing, and
in Whooping Cough, so distressing to thi dren, that he has
no besitation in proposing to any person who may purclasse this Syrup, and can conscientiously alldege, after
using it according to the directions, that no benefit has bera
experienced from its exhibition, to return the price, on the
presentation of the empty bottle. This is a fair proposition, and every purchaser is navieed to avail himself of it, if
he should derive no relief from the Cough Syrup.

he should derive no relief from the Cough Syrap.

Prepared and sold by the Proprietor at 4764 Broadway.

Price, 25 cents.

AND'S CEMEDY for SALT KHEUM. Ring worm and Tetters, Scald Head, Ba bers' or Jackson Itch, and other diseases of the skin. They are effective ally cured by the use of Sand's remeily for Sait Blicam, which has now been tested in rising 15,000 casts, without in one instance having failed to cure any discuse of this class. The imparalleled success of this valuable remedy in curing diseases of the skin, is without equal in the history of med

s efficacy are almost daily received, and can be exhibited at the store of the proprietors.

The following certificate was handed to our agents in Troy, (Mesars, Fassett and Selden,) by one of the most re-Troy, (Messix, Passet)
spectable residents in that city.

Troy, March 10, 1838.

Messrs, A. B. & D. Sands,—Gentlemen: This may certify that my eldest son has been utilized with the Salt Rhemmor some other loathsome disorder upon his ig, for 15 or 15 years, and I have tried scores of different kinds of mediyears and I have tried scores of different sinds of medicines and all to no purpose until I loured you remedy for such diseases, and on using it 10 days, (or less than one box of ointment and bottle of the Sarsaparilla, has effected a perfect cure. I have delayed giving you this certificate for two mondis since the cure was effected, as fear that it would again appear, but as his legs are perfectly smooth. I have the utmost confidence in saying that I think is a very valuable medicine, and sincerely hope that thou sands may yet receive as much benefit as in the case above mentioned

yet receive as much benefit as in the case grove mentioned.
Yours, very respectfully,
A. GRANGER, 93 Sixth street.
Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail by A. B. & D.
SANDS, Druggists, No. 79 Fulton st. corner of Gold and
100 Fulton st. Also sold by David Sands & Co. No. 77
East Broadway, corner of Market st.; A. B. Sands & Co.
No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chamber st. Price \$,100.

n26 1m n26 lm

A FFECTIONS OF THE LIVER.—

Every invalid should read and reflect, if they desire restoration to health.—I venture to affirm, says in emina restoration to health.—I venture of health and dispess is con-ent writer, that the grandsource of health and dispess is con-zected with the natural or disordered function of the liver sected with the natural or disordered function of the liver, and that every chronic or lingering illness arises from some defect there. Chronic Hepatitis the most frequent form of the disease in this country, is slow in its progressive stages. The organ of attack will be for years suffering under its undermining influence, and yet no real disease will indicate to the patient the alarming state under which he is laboring; any transleat Isdisposition be imputes to a different cause, nover suspecting that the liver being affected is the latent source of these disturbed sensations; thus mish d, it is not in his power to take the necessary precautions to guard against this insidious enemy to his repose. The symptoms of this disease are often slight and left for a considerable time, such as fulness after meals, accompanied by appression, a feeling of vacuity at the pit of the stomach, the mind becomes irritable, memory defective, hespaciny for mental ezertion prevails, the appetite becomes variable, tongue ererdon prevails, the appetite becomes variable, tongue furred, mouth claiming taste vituated slight wise causes a start, sleep disturbed with frightful dreams, occasionally an ob-use pain in the right side, extending to the top of the shoulder, cramp or spasms is often experienced, and nervone twitching of the muscles and aching pain of the limb, nervous or sick headache is generally caused by it. It often appears in the form of cough, ashders, &c. as discased state of the liver, either by sympathy or pressure induces a derangement of the functions of the larges and occasions. these disorders. By changing the morbid state of the liver, the irritation of the lungs immediately gives way. The liver is indeed connection, primarily or secondarily, as cause or effect, with various diseases of the head as well as other

parts of the system.

From these views, then, there can be no doubt that the disorders of the liver are of the first importance, and every effort used to remedy them should be conducted on rational principles, and by timely and efficient attention and the

principles, and by timely and efficient attention and the use of the most proper medicines, name very scrious censer quences may be prevented, which too often are entailed on the constitution by process the floor.

As a remedy peculiarly adapted to the core of liver affections, Dr. Starkweather's Hepatic Elixic has preved to be the most potent and efficacious, and every day's experience confirms more positively this assertion. It is candidly believed that no preparation has ever been before the public that has met with such unexampled approbation from distinguished sources, distinguished judges, and grateful patients as this medicine, and a greater amount of suffering

tinguished sources, distinguished judges, and grateful patients as this medicine, and a greater amount of suffering has been mitigated and more cures permanently effected by it than any other medicine entain.

So confident is the proprietor of its curative properties in every case, that when the medicine is used according to his directions and the patient is not satisfied or convinced, after using one bottle, that it has produced a beneficial effect, his agents are authorised to refund the money paid for it on return of the empty bottle. arn of the empty bottle.

the United States, 42 Westminster at Providence, R. I. Sold at wholesale and recall by the agents, A. B. & D. SANDS. Druggists, No. 79 Fulton-st. corner of Gold-st. and No. 106 Pulton st. Also sold by David Sands & Co. No. 77 East Broadway, corner of Market street; Abraham B. Sands & Co. No. 273 Broadway, Granite Buildings, corner of Chambers street. TO THE LOVERS of superior Black

Tea!—Howqua's Mixture!—This extremely delicious and unparalleled Tea, so highly celebrated in China and Europe, just imported, is now for sale at the Gantos Tea Company's General Tea Establishment, 121 Chatharo-street, New-York, in Chinese packages price Socia and 31 each, my21 tf

S. REDFIELD, Bookseller and Sta-• tioner, Clinton Hall, corner of Nassau and Beekmanstreets, has constantly for sale an assertment of Theological, Classical and Miscellaneous, and Schoolbooks and Stationery at the lowest cash prices.